REMARKS

Claims 1-34 remain pending in the application.

Claims 1-5, 11-15, 21-24, 26 and 28 over Ramey

In the Office Action, claims 1-5, 11-15, 21-24, 26 and 28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as allegedly being anticipated by Ramey, U.S. Patent No. 6,298,128 ("Ramey"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 1-5 and 11-15 recite, *inter alia,* a processor adapted to selectively store Caller ID data based on an <u>off-hook status</u> of a telephone. Claims 21-24, 26 and 28 recite, *inter alia*, making a selective Caller ID storage decision based on an <u>off-hook status</u> of a telephone.

Ramey appears to teach a method and system for message communications in different media (Abstract). A first message is received via a first communications medium (Ramey, Abstract). A second address for a second communications medium is determine automatically from a first address determined for the first message (Ramey, Abstract). A reply for the first message is sent via a second communications medium using the second address (Ramey, Abstract). An incoming call causes caller ID information to be displayed in a display device and stored in a database of correspondent information maintained in RAM (Ramey, col. 4, lines 38-49).

The Examiner alleges that it is inherent that if a user answers a call, caller ID information will not be stored in RAM (Office Action, page 3). The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Ramey teaches, as is conventional within the art, an incoming call causes caller ID information to be both displayed in a display device and <u>stored in RAM</u>. Conventional caller ID methods and apparatuses store a caller ID for **all** telephone calls. The Examiner has failed to provide a single reference to support the contention that it is inherent for caller ID information to not be stored in RAM when a phone goes off-hook.

Ramey fails to teach selective storage of caller ID data based on an <u>off-hook status</u>, as claimed by claims 1-5, 11-15, 21-24, 26 and 28.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 1-5, 11-15, 21-24, 26 and 28 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 6, 16 and 27 over Ramey in view of Hirai

In the Office Action, claims 6, 16 and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramey in view of Hirai, U.S. Patent No. 5,446,785 ("Hirai"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 6, 16 and 27 are dependent on claims 1, 11 and 21 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 11 and 21.

Claims 6 and 16 recite, *inter alia,* a processor adapted to selectively store Caller ID data based on an off-hook status of a telephone. Claim 27 recites, *inter alia*, making a selective Caller ID storage decision based on an off-hook status of a telephone.

As discussed above, Ramey fails to teach selective storage of caller ID data based on an off-hook status, as claimed by claims 6, 16 and 27.

The Office Action relies on Hirai to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Ramey to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Hirai appears to teach a telephone terminal equipment that detects caller ID information, stores the caller ID information and displays the caller ID information on a liquid crystal display (col. 11, lines 54-64). The caller ID information is stored for each incoming call (Hirai, col. 13, lines 32-38).

Hirai teaches caller ID information is stored for each incoming call. Hirai fails to teach selective storage of caller ID data based on an off-hook status, as claimed by claims 6, 16 and 27.

Neither Ramey nor Hirai, either alone or In combination, disclose teach or suggest selective storage of caller ID data based on an off-hook status, as claimed by claims 6, 16 and 27.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 6, 16 and 27 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34 over Ramey in view of Lim

In the Office Action, claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Ramey in view of Lim et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,883,942 ("Lim"). The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34 are dependent on claims 1, 11 and 21 respectively, and are allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 11 and 21.

Claims 7-10 and 17-20 recite, *inter alia,* a processor adapted to selectively store Caller ID data based on an off-hook status of a telephone. Claims 25 and 29-34 recite, *inter alia*, making a selective Caller ID storage decision based on an off-hook status of a telephone.

As discussed above, Ramey fails to teach selective storage of caller ID data based on an off-hook status, as claimed by claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34.

The Office Action relies on Lim to allegedly make up for the deficiencies in Ramey to arrive at the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Lim appears to teach a caller-ID device and/or an integrated caller ID and answering machine device which is configurable (Abstract). When the caller ID device receives an incoming call, it shows caller ID information for an incoming call on a display unit (Lim, col. 6, lines 14-17). At the same time, the caller ID device stores the caller ID information of the incoming call in a caller ID memory area of a data storage unit for later access and review by a user (Lim, col. 6, lines 20-23).

Lim teaches caller ID information is stored for each incoming call. Lim fails to teach selective storage of caller ID data based on an off-hook status, as claimed by claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34.
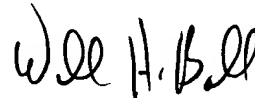
Neither Ramey nor Lim, either alone or In combination, disclose teach or suggest selective storage of caller ID data based on an <u>off-hook status</u>, as claimed by claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34.

Accordingly, for at least all the above reasons, claims 7-10, 17-20, 25 and 29-34 are patentable over the prior art of record. It is therefore respectfully requested that the rejection be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections having been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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